

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
A DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms, situated two miles from Columbia, on the Camden Road. On the premises are a carriage house, stable, barn and all necessary out-houses. The lot contains 180 acres, wooded. Apply to BENJ. T. DENT, At the Market.  
Dec 13

**GUNSMITHING.**  
PETER W. KRAFT would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has resumed his old business of a GUNSMITH, and will promptly attend to all orders.  
Dec 7 12

If you Want a Comfortable and Convenient Residence for your Family

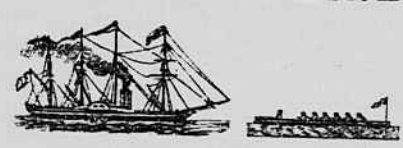
**RENT THE LATTA HOUSE!**

THE above is located near the Charlotte Railroad Depot. The building is divided into nine comfortable rooms, with a piazza on all sides, and every convenience in the house a family could desire. On the premises are fine out-buildings, such as Kitchens, Servants' Rooms, Stables, Carriage House, &c.

The ground attached consists of 84 acres LAND, suitable for pasture and growing of all kinds of grain; fine Vegetable Garden, Orchard, &c.

For terms, apply at the Auction Room of Messrs. LEVIN & PEIXOTTO, corner of Assembly and Plain streets.  
Dec 14

**STEAMBOAT LINE**



FROM  
Columbia to Charleston.

THE NEW and FIRST-CLASS, LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER GEORGE is now prepared to make engagements to take Freight from Granby Landing to Charleston. All goods forwarded by this line will be insured, if desired. Also, forwarded to New York, and advances made upon the same, if required.

Dec 14 Imo A. L. SOLOMON, Agent.  
The Abbeville Banner, Newberry Herald, Anderson Intelligencer and Chester Standard will publish the above for two weeks, and send bills to this office.

**NOTICE.**

UNTIL FURTHER  
**ORDERS,**  
THE SUBSCRIBER'S

**HEADQUARTERS**

WILL BE AT THE STORE OF

**C. S. JENKINS,**

ASSEMBLY STREET, NEXT MARKET.

**SANTA CLAUS.**

Dec 9 Imo  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.**

THE subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of: Gent's Single and Double-soled BOOTS, (Philadelphia make,) Balmorals, Gaiters, Booties, Brogans, &c. Also, a fine lot of the very best Baltimore Oak Sole LEATHER. We will, as usual, make to order all varieties of Boots and Shoes, of the best material and workmanship, for cash only—a rule from which there will be no exception.

J. A. OLIVER,  
Santer st., between Richland and Laurel  
Dec 7 Imo

**Commission Agent.**

W. A. HARRIS, Agent to Purchase or Sell Real Estate. Prompt attention given to any business entrusted to his care. Office, for the present, at his residence, corner Gervais and Bull streets, Columbia, S. C.  
Dec. 3

**THE**

**Underwriters' Agency**

OF NEW YORK,

**CASH ASSETS,**

**Three Million Dollars**

Issue Policies of

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE**

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable

**CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE.**

Are issued by this Association.

H. E. NICHOLS, Agent,  
Corner Assembly and Washington Sts.,  
Dec 5 Imo Columbia, S. C.

**Wanted,**

A SITUATION as TUTOR, in a family of five, six or eight children. All the English Branches and Latin and Greek (if desired) taught. Apply at this office, stating salary. References given, if required.  
Dec 5 18

respectively be Clerk and Sheriff, and may act in person, or by deputy, whenever, in this Act, or other Acts passed at this session, one of these officers is mentioned, either he, or his deputy, is meant, unless the context shows that he himself is intended.

IV. The Judge, Clerk and Sheriff of a District Court shall each, before entering on the duties of his office, take the official oath prescribed in the Constitution of the State, and also the following oath, viz: "I solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that, as Judge, Clerk or Sheriff, as the case may be, of the District Court for the District of \_\_\_\_\_, I will earnestly endeavor to do what is required of me by law, and without prejudice for or against race or color, to conduct myself as becomes an upright and faithful officer." These oaths shall be endorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment of the office, and with it be entered on the Journal of the District Court.

V. The office of every Magistrate now in office shall continue according to the terms of the appointment under which it is held, with the power and rights now by law attaching and incident to such office. The Magistrates who are appointed to exercise the powers and duties, and to have the rights imposed by this Act and the Act entitled "An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of Persons of Color, and to amend the law in relation to Paupers and Vagrancy," shall be appointed in every District by the District Judge thereof, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Delegation of such District in the General Assembly, in such manner and so located as the condition of the District may, from time to time, require; and such Magistrates shall have all the powers and rights and may exercise all the duties of Magistrates, by law conferred on Magistrates. Each Magistrate so appointed shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take before the Clerk of the District the oaths heretofore prescribed for the District Judge, and also the oath prescribed in the second section of the "Act concerning the office and duties of Magistrates," passed A. D. 1839, and shall sign a roll as required in that section. The term of his office shall be four years from the day he signed the roll.

VI. The sum which limits the proceedings by summary process is enlarged to one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs. In every case under that proceeding, either party may be a witness in his own behalf, or may be required by the adverse party to testify, either by being served with a subpoena, or by being called up under a commission, in like manner as in like circumstances another witness in the case could be; the practice now prevailing in reference to interrogatories propounded to an adverse party not being hereby interfered with. And in every such case, no person shall be held incompetent as a witness because of interest. Of all such cases, where both the parties litigant are white persons, there shall be concurrent jurisdiction in the Superior Court of Law, and in the District Court; all laws, rules, fees, powers and practice in respect to such cases which may prevail in the Superior Court being extended to the District Court.

VII. The District Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, subject to appeal, of all civil causes where one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color, and also of all cases of misdemeanor affecting the person or property of a person of color, and of all cases of bastardy, and all cases of vagrancy, not tried before a Magistrate. In these cases, the same laws, fees, powers and practice shall prevail in the District Court as in the Superior Court, except as to Juries, concerning which provision is hereinafter made, and except as to matters of form, concerning which power is hereinafter given to the Court of Appeals. In the District Court, prosecutions shall be conducted by the Attorney-General, or Solicitor of the Circuit to which the District belongs, or by a deputy appointed by such Attorney-General or Solicitor, or, in the absence of all of these, by an Attorney appointed by the District Judge. Whenever any case affecting the person or property of a person of color, which arises within the District of a District Judge, that Judge may have an interest, the process may be made returnable, and the case be tried before the District Court of an adjoining District which the plaintiff or actor in the case may select.

VIII. The District Court shall have the same power and jurisdiction as the Superior Court of Law in reference to Constables, Jurors, punishment of contempt. The District Court shall have power in all cases of tenants holding over, cases of forcible entry and detainer, cases under the Insolvent Debtors' Acts, where the arrest and detention are under the process of a District Court, all cases under the Prison Bound Act, and all matters of District police; the practice being always conformed, in general, to that of the Superior Court, subject to the rules which may be made by the Court of Appeals.

IX. The Judge of a District Court shall, in all respects, have the power of a Magistrate for his District. He shall exercise supervision over the Clerk and Sheriff of his Court, the Coroner, all Magistrates, Constables, Boards of Commissioners and other public functionaries of his District; and from him to any of them may proceed orders, rules and attachments, or writs of mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, quo warranto or scire facias.

X. The Judge of a District Court shall have the powers in respect to habeas corpus which two Magistrates have under the ninth section of the "Act concerning the office and duties of Magistrates," passed A. D. 1839; he may admit to bail in all cases bailable, and in all cases triable in his Court, and may also exercise jurisdiction under habeas corpus at common law in all cases within his District, where the liberty of a person of color is restrained, or the liberty of any person is restrained by a person of color; and in all cases within his District, which affect white persons only, except that he shall not have the power of a Judge of a Superior Court to discharge or let to bail a white person charged with a felony not clergyable, against whom a true bill has been found.

XI. The Judge of a District Court shall have the power which is given to two Magistrates by the Act of 1787, concerning vagrants; and shall likewise have the power which two Magistrates have under the twenty-third section of the "Act concerning the office and duties of Magistrates," passed A. D. 1839, in respect to tenants holding over; and in the case of a tenant holding over, or of an issue of fact to be tried under the Prison Bound Act, or in any other case where, by law, there is provision for trial or inquest by a jury before one or more Magistrates, the District Judge may either proceed to organize a Jury, as Magistrates are directed to do, and have trial before himself at a place to be appointed by him, or may take the case into his Court, and submit it to a Jury organized there, as is hereinafter provided; and the verdict had in either course shall have all the effect which any verdict before Magistrates would have; an appeal may be taken by either party to a Circuit Judge at Chambers, or in open Court, from the decision of the District Court on the trial of any case between landlord and tenant, or of forcible entry and detainer: *Provided*, That notice of the appeal shall be given in writing to the District Judge, and to the opposite party, or his attorney, within twenty-four hours after the decision shall have been rendered, and that a time not exceeding twenty days, shall be stated in the notice, as the time at which the application to hear the appeal will be made, which notice shall state before what Judge, and what place the application will be made. It shall be the duty of the District Judge on whom the notice of appeal may be served, to deliver to the appellant or his attorney, within two days after service of such notice, a certified copy of all the proceedings in the case, and for such certificate and copy, the Clerk of the District Court shall be entitled to charge as costs, in the case, fifty cents for the certificate and one mill for each word of such copy. The Judge, before whom the appeal shall be heard, shall have the power to reverse the decision, if there be no evidence upon which to sustain it, in cases where the decision shall be for the plaintiff or actor, or may in any case grant a new trial, or order an issue made up to be tried in the Circuit Court.

XII. The District Court shall be always open, and shall be a Court of Record; ordinarily, it shall sit in the Court Room of the District Court House, except in the District of Berkeley. A place near by shall be provided by the Commissioners of Public Buildings for its sittings, when the

Court Room may be occupied by the Superior Court. For any sitting, except the quarterly sittings hereinafter mentioned, the District Judge may, however, appoint any place in the District; and these parties, witnesses, Jurors and other persons concerned, shall be bound, having due notice, to attend; every summons, notice and process being, however, understood to require attendance at the Court House, if another place be not specified.

XIII. All judgments and decrees obtained in the District Court, the effect of which would be to create a lien on the property of the defendant, shall be entered up at such times as judgment obtained in the Circuit Court thence next ensuing may be entered up.

XIV. On the first Monday of every month shall be a monthly sitting of the District Court, which shall continue as long as the despatch of business may require. At this sitting may be tried small and mean causes, small matters, civil and criminal, between persons of color, between white persons and persons of color, between master and servant, between master and apprentice, and between employer and laborer. Petty misdemeanors, imputed to persons of color, complaints by persons of color against white persons of misdemeanors, for which a fine not exceeding twenty dollars is a sufficient punishment, civil suits, involving not more than twenty dollars, in which a person of color is a party, and questions concerning vagrants and paupers not requiring a jury. Any business to which a Judge at Chambers is competent; and other business which does not require a jury, may also be done; besides all business which may be done, as aforesaid, may also, at this sitting of the District Court, be tried cases of aggravated misdemeanors and clergyable felonies, of which persons of color may be accused, and of misdemeanors requiring punishment exceeding a fine of twenty dollars, and affecting the person or property of a person of color, of which white persons may be accused. These cases may be tried by a common jury, organized as hereinafter provided, and, in case of conviction, punishment shall be awarded by the Judge, according to the practice of the Superior Court of Law. At this sitting may also be tried cases of tenants holding over, cases under the Prison Bound or Insolvent Debtor Act, which are hereinafter mentioned, and any issue in a civil suit ordered to be tried before a common jury.

XV. Previous to a monthly sitting, if the nature of the business shall require a Jury, the Judge shall direct the Sheriff to summon a Common Jury. Thereupon, the Sheriff shall return the names of eighteen citizens of the District, and from these nine shall be drawn, in the presence of the Judge, at least ten days before the said monthly sitting; and the Jury so drawn shall be summoned by the Sheriff, and served with tickets, at least five days before they are required to attend; and they shall be bound to attend under the penalties which may fall upon defaulting Jurors in the Superior Court of Law. Of those who attend, six shall be drawn in open Court, of whom the four first drawn shall constitute the Common Jury for that sitting, the other two being supernumeraries, to supply vacancies. The others who may attend shall be discharged without pay; but the six drawn shall be entitled to like pay as Jurors in the Superior Court of Law. If less than six, out of the nine summoned, should attend, the Sheriff shall summon a sufficient number that may be drawn of the original eighteen, or in case of their insufficiency, of any other citizens. *Provided*, No person shall be required to attend as a Juror more than once in six months. The right to challenge peremptorily one Juror is given to the accused and to the prosecuting officer in any criminal case triable before a Jury, at a monthly sitting; and the same right is given to each party in a civil suit there triable; unanimity of the four Jurors shall be requisite for a verdict.

XVI. Four times a year there shall be a quarterly sitting of the District Court, to be continued as long as business may require, and if necessary to be adjourned from week to week; at which, besides any business that may be done at a monthly sitting, may be tried cases of summary process pending in the Court; civil suits, above the summary jurisdiction, wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, cases of crime or felony punishable by death without benefit of clergy, of which persons of color may be accused, and any other matters pending in the Court. The proceedings in the cases severally shall be, in general, similar to those in like cases in the Superior Court of Law, subject to the diversities in form which may be produced by the rules adopted by the Court of Appeals, as hereinafter provided.

XVII. For each quarterly sitting, Jurors shall be drawn at a monthly sitting, not more than forty nor less than ten days before such quarterly sitting, who shall, under a venire, be summoned by the Sheriff five days preceding the time which may be fixed for the commencement of the quarterly sitting. With a view to these Jurors, once in every two years a list shall be procured from the Tax Collector; from that the names of all Jurors qualified to sit as Jurors in the Superior Court, shall be entered on tickets, and from these tickets there shall be drawn, for each quarterly sitting, twenty-four, to be copied in the panel annexed. At the quarterly sitting, from those of the twenty-four who attend, eight shall be drawn, in open Court, who shall constitute a Grand Jury, and twelve shall be drawn, who shall constitute a Petit Jury of six, to be called a Special Jury, and six supernumeraries. Of the Grand Jurors, the concurrence of six shall be necessary to the finding of a true bill. In the Special Jury, unanimity of the six shall be required for a verdict. At the opening of a trial, in a capital case, at least twelve Jurors shall be present, and of these the accused may make peremptory challenges until the number shall be reduced to six. At the opening of a trial in a civil suit, or in a criminal case not capital, not more than ten Jurors need be present, and each party alternately in a civil suit, and the accused, in a criminal case, not capital, may make peremptory challenges, until the Jury of six is left. If there should not be sufficient reduction by challenges, the six shall be ascertained by drawing. An insufficient number in any instance shall be supplied by Jurors whom the Sheriff shall summon, of the same persons, and in the same way, as has been hereinafter provided in respect to a Common Jury. A Special Jury may do anything for which a Common Jury is competent. Challenges for cause at either the monthly or quarterly sittings shall be unlimited. A separate jury box shall be provided for the District Court, and in respect to Juries, the orders of Court, duties of Tax Collector, Sheriff and Clerk, pay of Jurors, penalties for default, and all laws and practice shall, with such modifications as the provisions herein made, and the rules adopted by the Court of Appeals, may render necessary, be the same in the District Court as in the Superior Court.

XVIII. The Judge shall take care, by proper arrangements of the order of business, and by discharging all Jurors who may be present above the necessary number, to reduce the expenses of his Court as much as justice will permit. Each Juror shall receive from the Clerk a certificate signed by the Clerk, and countersigned by the Judge, for such sum as for like services he would have received if a Juror of the Superior Court; and this sum shall be paid under the order of the District Court Judge. In like manner, there shall be a certificate and payment for any Constable that may attend the Court under the order of the Sheriff, of whom there shall not be more than three without the order of the Judge, which shall be granted only in cases of necessity. The Clerk shall enter on the Journal of the Court a roll containing the names of the Jurors and Constables, who receive certificates, with the sums paid to them respectively, and copies of the rolls for the year preceding, the Clerk shall, annually, after the quarterly sitting in each year, which ends next before the regular session of the General Assembly, transmit to the Treasurer. A condensed statement of all the rolls for all the Districts of the State shall be contained in the annual report of the Treasurer.

XIX. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall, from time to time, fix the days upon which the quarterly sittings of the District Court in each District shall convene, avoiding, as far as possible, interference with the Superior Court in that District or neighboring Districts, giving public notice of the several days fixed, and making no unnecessary changes.  
(Continued on sixth page.)